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April.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JUNE, 1837.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
Friday,	4 47/7	12	*For June, 1837.*
Saturday,	4 47/7	12	d. h. m.
Sunday,	4 47/7	12	New 3 9 23 morn.
Monday,	4 47/7	12	First 11 5 9 morn.
Tuesday,	4 47/7	12	Full 18 19 31 morn.
Wednesday	4 47/7	12	Last 25 12 58 morn.
Thursday,	4 47/7	12	

THE SLEEPING INFANT.

From Flowers of Elen.

BY THOMAS CAMPBELL.

How calm they sleep my little one!
Gift of a hand divine!
Care has no wreath to place upon
That lily brow of thine:

Yet on thy cheek are tears of grief,
Like pearl drops on a flower;
Frail emblems of the sorrows brief
At evening's lonely hour.

Yet thou wilt wake to boundless glee
When dewy morn appears,
Nor e'er remember'd more will be
Thy bitter evening tears.

But what are these thy hopes which share?—
Thy feeble hands which fill?
Thou 'rt grasping with a miser's care
Thy little playthings still!

Come yield to me each useless toy,
Till morn's young beams shall peep;—
Nay, struggle not!—can'st thou enjoy
These trifles in thy sleep?

'Tis thus with man, whom old age brings
To life's declining vale,
He weeps at Time's stern call, and clings
To trifles just as frail!

"Happy the man whose wish and care,
A few paternal acres bound."

The advantages of agricultural pursuits over every other are more apparent now, at this crisis in our monetary affairs, than they usually are. Those who follow them depend upon Mother Earth for their supplies, and she is almost always kind and bountiful. The merchant depends upon the banks, and when they refuse to loan he fails. If there is a discontented farmer in this country, let him look at the condition of things in our cities, particularly in New York, and compare the blasted hopes, the ruined prospects, the mental anguish, of those merchants who have recently fallen from their high estate—from a state of affluence to one of comparative poverty—with his own state of independence and competence, and then say, if he can, if there is any reason for his discontent. Our farmers, we are inclined to think are generally out of debt. If they are wise they will keep so. It is the credit system that has crushed the New Yorkers, and nearly broken their banks. They have overtraded—they have bought more goods than they were able to pay for—they have speculated in lands, and in stocks, until they have ruined themselves. The old way of making money—slow and sure—is the best of all other ways. *Ohio Advocate.*

What a beautiful exemplification is presented of the Creator's power and goodness in the familiar condition of sleep. When the physical energies are exhausted and the mental faculties lose their power under the pressure of continued action, Nature resorts to her soft restorer and steeps them in forgetfulness. The body, for the time lost to all consciousness, forgets to move, the muscular fibre is unstrung, and the nervous system through which external objects make themselves obvious to the senses, is bereft of its sensitiveness, whilst the complicated machinery of the animal economy is permitted to act only so far as necessary to resuscitate and impart new life and effectiveness to the animal functions. Life under the soothing influence of this condition becomes no longer life, whilst death in mimic mood appears to become possessor of the frame where still the current of vitality is warm and still the lungs heal from the atmosphere the principle of living. To this sweet resource the wearied sufferer looks with gratitude, whilst the student turns to it with extacy from the arena of science, as to a spring of strength from which his mind may gather freshness for its task. Disease itself is robbed of power beneath the shadows of sleep's gloomy wing, and health resumes its tone and the calm that bids volition cease and care forget to harass and annoy. To sleep the world resigns itself as to a nurse whose kindly lullaby will still the turmoil of existence, and lull the fiery passions lose their power. Bereft of this, the universal cure for every woe, man becomes the child of ceaseless misery, and brutes are made to pine and die. Even the vegetable kingdom seems to know a state analagous to sleep, wherein the tender leaves are made to rest in close companionship and guard the delicate petal from the power of the night wind's breath until returning morn again expands their beauties and displays them to the glorious light of day. How blest are they that sleep beneath the shadow of their Maker's power, and free from scaring phantasms again renew their powers of life and usefulness.—*Bell. American.*

Natural Curiosity.—Last week we were shown an animal, the like of which we have never seen or heard of. Some boys playing in a canoe, opposite Carondelet, perceived an animal swimming towards the shore; mistaking it for a water-snake, they attempted to kill it. In this however, they failed; it dived under the water, and again appeared near the shore where the boys caught it. They took it home, and kept it in a basin of water for a week, when it died. It has been immersed in rum for preservation.

This strange creature is about seven inches long, of a dark slate color, and about an inch and a half in circumference. The head and body are those of an eel, the tail terminating in a fin. Immediately behind the eyes, are lateral formations supposed to be intended for fins, they extend out about an inch, and are divided into distinct branches, resembling in miniature, those of a limb stripped of its foliage. About an inch behind these fins, are situated two arms, in form resembling those of an infant, and terminating in hands, the five fingers and nails of which are distinctly articulated. It appeared to use these hands freely, placing them on its head and body, and catching hold of different articles thrown into the water. Can our naturalists tell what animal this is?—*St. Louis Bulletin.*

Remarkable Coincidences.—The 29th of May is a day ever to be remerbered in this place. Its last return was signalized by a circumstance as singular as another which we had occasion to mention five years ago.

The great fire took place on the 29th of May 1831: the splendid Fire Engine presented to the town by the firemen of Boston, to supply the place of those which were burnt, arrived here and was put in operation on the 29th of May 1832; and on the 29th of May 1837, a beautiful Organ purchased to supply the place of the one destroyed in St. John's Church, arrived and was opened in the Church. It is proper to add, that its arrival on that day was purely accidental, and that great anxiety had been felt for its arrival a week earlier, so that it might have been used at the religious services of the Convention, which closed its session on that day.

The Organ was built by Erben, of New York, and is said to be highly creditable, as well in its appearance as in its tone, to his distinguished reputation.—*Pay. Obs.*

Pearson's Falls.—We learn that a company of two, in Salisbury, have purchased the celebrated Water power on the South Yadkin River, called Pearson's Falls, with the view of establishing a Cotton Factory there. We would rather have a factory there than at any other point we ever saw or heard of. The place is healthy and pleasantly situated, 12 miles from Salisbury and 7 from Mocksville, on the county line: Provisions and labor quite cheap: in a very rich section of the country: The raw material as conveniently to be had as need be desired, and the power sufficient to build up a Lowell. We know of no property more desirable in this country.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

The Woman who went abroad.—A lady who was in the habit of spending most of her time in the society of her neighbors, happened one day to be taken suddenly ill, and sent her husband in great haste for a physician. The husband ran a few rods, but soon returned, exclaiming,—"My dear, where shall I find you when I get back?"

The New York papers tell us that the belles are parading Broadway in calico dresses, and, although fashion is as great a tyrant in calico as in cambric, we will hope that the severe lesson which the times have read to all, will long be remembered even by the fair.

"Tom," said a Benedict to a happy bachelor, "why don't you choose a wife to be a solace in your afflictions?" "Because I choose myself," said Tom, "to be *solus* in my afflictions."—[*Phila. paper.*

"Education is a better safeguard for liberty than a standing army. If we retrench the wages of the schoolmaster, we must raise the wages of the recruiting sergeant."—*Ed. Everett.*

Question for Debating Societies.—Is a small dog whose tail curls so tight as to lift his hind legs from the ground a biped or a quadruped.

"I say, Pat, what are you writing there, in such a large hand?" "Arrah, honey, an' is'nt it to my poor mother, who is very deaf, that I'm writing a loud letter."

Indian News.

The sloop boat Sampo, Capt. Brooks, arrived this morning from Lake Monroe. From an officer of the army, direct from Fort Mellon, passenger on board, we learn that all the Indians that were assembled at that post (Fort Mellon,) had been permitted to go back to their towns, under the promise of returning in three or four days. At the expiration of that time, finding that they had not come in, Gen. Armistead sent a messenger after them, which resulted in Coloodjo, one of the principal chiefs returning with him, who reported that it was the intention of the Indians to act with good faith, and that they would be ready to leave for Tampa about the 20th inst. At the time our informant left Fort Mellon (19th inst.) the Indians had not yet come. It was the general opinion of the officers that the Indians would emigrate. We also learn that the Indians were passing in and out at Tampa, not remaining any length of time; and that there is not much more than 150 to 160 assembled at that post, ready to emigrate.—*Savannah Republican May 24.*

Jacksonville May 18.—From Tampa Bay.—Day before yesterday we had the pleasure of a conversation with Dr. Haskill, U. S. A. direct from Tampa Bay. He left that post on Tuesday of last week, and travelled through the country alone, without molestation by the Indians. It is his opinion that the Indians have all left the country about the Suwanee and Withlacoochee rivers, and that they are in the neighborhoods of Tampa—Lake Monroe—and Cedar Swamp.

As to the number of Indians at Tampa, he thinks it impossible to say correctly.—They occupy two camps—the one at the greater distance from that post is 12 miles. The chiefs, Micanopy, Jumper, Abraham, Alligator, Holatoochee, Little Cloud, &c. remain at these camps, and are using their efforts to bring in the Indians.

The Indians come in and go out at their pleasure. They are timid and apprehensive of foul play from the whites. It has been reported among them, that when they are in, the whites will seize them, put them in irons, thrust them on board the vessel, &c. It is difficult to allay the suspicions caused by such a report.

From all we can gather the posture of affairs seems to be this. Both parties are tired of the war. Neither acknowledges itself beaten. Both willingly consented to a truce. Each party looks upon the other with distrust, and mutual distrust retards the negotiations. The whites propose to the reds that they "come in" and consent to removal from the country, and are holding out inducements to that effect. To this the chiefs in part have consented, and in part, carried into effect. The young warriors are yet undecided how to act under all the circumstances—and the probability is, that they will, after a while, "go and do" as their chiefs have done.

The post at Tuscoka is broken up, and Gen. Hernandez, with his command, has returned to St. Augustine.

Mr. Cooly left Tampa Bay two days previous to Dr. Haskill. He thinks the great body of the Indians will be found about Cedar Swamp, hostile as ever. He says that rations had been issued to 300 Indians, and that when he left most of them had gone from their camps. He thinks it doubtful if they return, and places very little confidence in the professions of the enemy. He has cause to distrust them—for it will be recollected that they murdered his family at Indian river—and those who did the deed, were as he supposed, friendly to him, and received many favors from his and his family's hands.

Florida.—We are sorry to see by a letter dated Uchee Valley, 1st May, published in the Pensacola Gazette of the 13th, that though the Indians are subdued, the troubles in Florida are not entirely over. Straggling parties were yet committing depredation and murder, particularly in Walton County. Three men were found murdered on Gum Creek, viz. John Anderson, Michael Vaugh, and old Nelson. There is said to be about 300 straggling Indians, against whom Gov. Call has called out the Militia of Walton and Washington Counties. The Gazette, however, avers, that there is no need of an army and campaign to expel these Indians, who are wretched fugitives. The Jackson County troops had fallen in with them and killed 16 and made two prisoners.

A friendly Indian, named Jim, who had been very serviceable as a guide, interpreter, &c. had been murdered near Mallett's Landing, by some drunken Whites.

Never was there so much liquor drank in one day as yesterday, and all on account of the suspension of the banks. Sober, steady men would go to the bar-rooms to negotiate their paper, after having been refused at the banks, and here too they were denied cash payment, the bar-keepers taking nothing but the legitimate in payment for juleps and ginslings. The consequence was, that many a steady man found himself before night in a very unsteady situation.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

From the Wilmington Advertiser.

As the best mode of giving to the world a correct estimate of our commercial character, we publish at intervals of six months a memorandom of our Exports kept by a gentleman, careful and competent. In our paper of to-day, will be found the exports of the last six months up to the 1st of May. The number of vessels employed in the transportation of this produce has been 152 loaded for foreign ports and 150 coasters, making an aggregate of 302.

EXPORTS OF WILMINGTON,

From November 1st, 1836, to May 1st, 1837.

6,425	Bales Cotton,
2,200	Casks Rice,
33,459	Bushels rough Rice,
897	Bbls. Flour,
1,398	Casks Flaxseed,
159	Hhds. Tobacco,
211	Boxes manufactured do.
62,430	Bbls. Turpentine,
17,099	" Tar,
605	" Pitch,
1,316	" Resin,
430	" Spirits Turpentine,
5	" Varnish,
737,591	Feet Timber,
8,567,559	" Steam sawed Lumber,
8,864,459	" River do.
134,064	" Steam planed do.
9,219,847	Shingles,
31,847	W. O. Staves,
911,797	R. O. do.
37,291	Hoops,
12,688	Bushels Ground Peas,
193	" Black-eyed do.
270	" Corn,
9,744	lbs. Bacon,
103	Firkins Lard,
38	" Butter,
38	Bbls. Sweet Potatoes,
45	Packages Bees' Wax,
128	Bags Feathers,
998	" Rags,
13	Packages Furs,
509	Hides,
549	Hides Leather,
32	Bbls. Beef,
194	Boxes Candles,
187	" Soap,
373	Bbls. Fish,
15	" Apple and Peach Brandy,
10,005	Bushels Salt,
33	Cattle,
	Sundries, valued $19 614 88

VALUATION.

Coastwise,	$673,634 77
To Foreign Ports,	326,302 39
	$999,937 16

VESSELS.

Loaded for Foreign Ports,	152
Coastwise,	150
Total	302

The following extracts from the Revenue Laws, passed at the last session of the Legislature, and now in force, may be interesting to some of our readers:

Sec. 20. Every person who has obtained from the county court a license to retail spirituous liquors by the small measure, according to the provisions of law in such case, shall immediately on obtaining a certificate thereof from the clerk, deliver the same to the sheriff, and pay into his hands the sum of four dollars, and receive therefor a license signed by the Comptroller, and countersigned by the sheriff, which said licenses the comptroller is directed to issue blank to the several sheriffs in this State, at the same time and under the same rules and regulations, and to be accounted for by the sheriffs in the same manner that the pedlars licenses are directed to be issued and accounted for.

Sec. 21. Every person obtaining a license to keep an ordinary or house of entertainment, according to the provisions of the law in such cases, shall pay the sheriff at the time of paying other public taxes, a tax of four dollars, to be accounted for as other public State taxes.

* * * * * *

Sec. 34. It shall be the duty of the several County Courts in this State, at the respective terms when they appoint justices of the peace to take in the list of taxable property for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, to appoint two respectable freeholders to be associated with each justice, who, together with such justice, shall be styled the board of valuation. That it shall be the duty of the board of valuation to ascertain, as accurately as may be practicable; the cash valuation of the land in the district to which they belong, and to return the same to their respective County Courts in the manner herein prescribed: *Provided*, said justice and freeholders may if they deem it necessary, call upon any person to testify as to the value of any tract which may be listed; and they are authorised in such case to administer an oath to any person so called upon. No person giving in his land for taxation, shall hereafter be required to state the value thereof upon oath; and if any individual shall deem himself injured, by too high a valuation being placed upon his land by the board aforesaid, it shall be competent for the ensuing County Court to reduce the same, upon motion and satisfactory proof of such allegation. The individuals composing the said board of valuation, shall annex to their respective returns the following affidavit, signed by them, and certified by some justice of the peace: "We solemnly swear that the foregoing valuations of land, made by us, are in our judgment and belief, the actual value thereof in cash; and that in making the same, we have endeavored to do equal justice to the public, and to the individuals concerned."

Sec. 35. *And it be further enacted*, That said justice of the peace and freeholders shall each be entitled to receive the sum of one dollar per day, for each day they may be necessarily engaged in making said valuation and returns, to be paid out of the taxes levied for county purposes.

* * * * * *

Sec. 37. The justices appointed to take the list of taxables in each county shall make out a fair copy of the lists of lands by them taken in alphabetical order, with the number of acres and valuation annexed, and return the same, together with the list of other taxable property by them taken, to the clerk of the County Court, at the next succeeding court which may happen after the time prescribed for taking the list of taxable property; and the clerks of the several county courts are hereby required to return to the Comptroller on or before the first day of September, in each and every succeeding year thereafter, an abstract of such lists, shewing the number of acres of land so listed, the valuation thereof, and the valuation of town property which shall be contained in said lists. Any clerk failing to make return of the abstract herein required, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered in the Superior Court of Wake county, on notice, by the Attorney General; and it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to inform the Attorney General of all such delinquent clerks; and on the trial of the notice, the certificate of the Comptroller, certifying such failure, shall be sufficient evidence thereof. The forfeiture thus recovered shall be paid into the public treasury of the State by the clerk of the Superior Court of Wake county: on failure to do so, he and his securities shall be liable on his bond, in a suit at the instance of the State.

Sec. 38. The justices in the lists which they shall return to the clerks of their respective County Courts, shall distinguish the persons' names; the several tracts of land, the quantity and situation of each tract, with its reasonable value, the town lots, the number of polls, white and black, and the several other subjects of taxation which are required to be listed in the following manner.

Persons names	Situation of each tract of land	Quantity of each tract	Value of each tract	Town lots	White polls	Black polls	Studboraes & jackasses	Stud horses	Turnpike roads	Gates and

Sec. 39. The several justices appointed to receive list of taxables, shall make their returns of their own lists to the County Courts.

The Schenectady Cabinet states that a Van Buren member of Congress elect, from the State of New York, has asserted, that a meeting of the Van Buren members from that State will be held previous to the opening of Congress, for the purpose of advising Mr. Van Buren to recommend the speedy passage of an act for a new National Bank; that, if he does not, and persists in carrying out the gold humbug, he will find them in the ranks of the Opposition! On this subject the Schenectady paper may or may not be correctly informed. We should, for our part, doubt, if any such defection from "the party" be meditated as is stated, whether it would be likely to be notified in advance in the newspapers. We should doubt, further whether any thing would be accomplished towards the establishment of a new National Bank by reducing the Administration party in Congress into a minority. If such a Bank be ever established, it will be with the concurrence of the Executive administration.—*Nat. Intel.*

Nick Biddle did it—the Whigs did it!—Although the late President and Van Buren have had every department of the Government at their command—both Houses of Congress—and the Judiciary—although they have had the purse—the sword—the Post Office—the Land Office—the Mint—the Custom Houses and the Pet Banks. Although they have done just as they pleased in every thing, regardless of the Constitution, Congress or the People—nevertheless, now that their most consummate folly and profligacy, are showing their fruits to the world—they have the effrontery to say, the Whigs have done it: Nick Biddle has done it. The Bank of England and the National Intelligencer have done it. We hardly know whether to scorn, to pity or laugh at such shallow efforts at *humbuggery.*—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Another Experiment Failed!—The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, which only a few days ago announced its intention to continue redeeming its notes in specie, whilst it had a dollar of coin in its vaults, on Monday suspended specie payments! The Bank, it is said, made a formal request to the Secretary of the Treasury for a portion of the public deposites, payable in gold and silver, and received for reply that the government had none.

From the Boston Atlas of May 31.

THE CONTRAST.

TRADE—SOCIETY—CURRENCY—GOVERNMENT IN 1829 AND 1837.

In order to appreciate to the full extent the blessings that the late administration has introduced, it is necessary to review the circumstances under which it came into power. This we shall do very briefly in the following paragraphs.

1829.

General Jackson found the country in a state of general prosperity. The Government was administered with economy strictly republican. Congress was the dominant power in the land. Commerce, manufactures, agriculture flourished. The Banking System was in a condition of remarkable soundness. There was no disposition to multiply local banks. There was neither temptation nor opportunity for these banks to expand their issues. The failure of a bank was an occurrence as unusual as an earthquake. Labor was sure of employment, and sure of its reward. There were few brokers, usurers, and money lenders by profession. There were no speculators by profession. There were no immense operations in fancy stocks and bubble schemes. Every trader confined himself to his legitimate business, and conducted it on facilities procured from the banks at six per cent, or perhaps a fraction less. There was but one way of growing rich—hard labor—assiduous industry—early rising, late retiring, and anxious, solicitous persevering attention to business. Our habits as a people were simple and democratic. A few individuals who had accumulated solid property, by frugal industry, and retired from active business, rode about in their own carriages—simple vehicles enough, without show or parade, and employed for the comfort and convenience of people who had been walking all their lives, and thought themselves entitled to a drive in their old age. There was little disposition for expense or extravagance. We were by habitudes, if not by nature, a simple industrious, and economical people; and every thing was going on with the order, the quiet, and the prosperity, which economy and industry ever induce.

Our Foreign Credit was without a stain. The debts which we contracted abroad were such as we could pay—and paid they were with scrupulous and honorable punctuality. Our currency was, without exception, the most perfect on the face of the globe. No man ever lost a cent by it. It was abundant, safe, and well accredited in every part of the world. All the pecuniary operations of trade and commerce were conducted with the most wonderful facility and regularity. Gold and silver were in free circulation, and there was at all times an abundant supply of the smaller coins. And one could provide himself with money which he could use, travel with, transmit to a distance or receive from a distance, in any amount, without the loss of a cent to any of the parties in interest. Millions on millions of Exchanges were negotiated in every quarter of the country, and at an average rate of ½ of 1 per cent—a charge merely nominal in comparison with the subsequent rates. The whole machinery of society, government, trade and currency was in a state of as nearly approaching perfection as human wisdom and human ingenuity could compass.

Such was the condition of the country in 1829. Then the destroyer came. For eight years he has managed the affairs of the country in his own way—and his will has been the law of the land.

1837.

During the eight years which have elapsed, what changes have occurred in our affairs? Why, the whole machinery of currency, trade, government and society has been deranged. The land is flooded with three or four hundred million of irredeemable paper. The smaller coins have disappeared. Gold and silver are no more a currency, than amethysts and diamonds. They have no circulation. The currency has escaped from the control of the laws, and our dimes and quarters are now furnished by private bankers. The mint is in the cellars of the licensed victuallers. They carry on a joint business of retailing juleps and issuing money; this money in the cities, constitutes a large portion of the circulating medium. Instead of shillings and sixpences, you must take your change in omnibus tickets, soda tickets, dinner tickets, lunch tickets, and liquor tickets—and this is the constitutional Currency which has been restored by General Jackson? No specie paying banks—no specie—bills at par in their own neighborhood—but to be used in travelling only at an immense sacrifice, and of no value in the payment or collection of a distant debt: in fact no currency from Maine to Georgia that is entitled to the name of currency!

And how is it with Trade? During the whole eight years every thing has been at sixes and sevens. A good, sound, honest, livelihood giving, well-conducted, easily-managed trade—with safe investments and sure returns—has hardly been known. Every thing has run into speculation. Banks have sprung up on every side. Any two men who could write their names, so as to sign and endorse a piece of paper, have been enabled to procure "facilities"—which in ninety nine cases out of a hundred have been "facilities" for their own destruction. Brokers, usurers, money lenders, speculators have multiplied till their name is Legion. Every thing has been turned heels over head. Trade has come at length to a dead stand. No one wants to buy, and every body is afraid to sell. There is an utter stagnation, paralysis, extinction of business. Thousands on thousands have declared themselves individually bankrupt—as a nation we are notoriously and miserably bankrupt—and we have hardly foreign credit enough left to make it either safe or decent for an American to cross the Atlantic.

And, how is it with Society? Society has not escaped from the inevitable degradation following this wretched state of affairs. Expense—extravagance—parade—equipage—plate—silks and satins—salmon and turtle—French and German wines, and all this in places where, ten years ago, nothing was to be found but the charred stumps of the original forest trees. Take two points only—Bangor and Buffalo for instance—and you find that Boston itself, two hundred years old as she is, has been far behind either of those cities in the general style, expense and luxury of living.

So it is with N. York. There have been throughout the country a class of men not known before the day of General Jackson—speculators by profession—men in very numerous instances of neither means, character, education or resources, who had been living all their days in obscure poverty, because they were unwilling or unable to earn an honest livelihood by honest labor. These soon found General Jackson precisely the President they wanted. Thriving on the sudden and violent changes by his measures, taking advantage of the peculiar and unnatural excitements of the times, many of them sprang into an apparent and temporary affluence, and some into the possession of actual wealth. This affluence came upon people unaccustomed to it—and incapable of improving or enjoying it. It was among this class that the first examples of this ruinous and demoralizing luxury and extravagance were displayed—and such a rustling of silks, and such a glitter of plate, as were heard and seen among gentlemen and ladies who had been hitherto happy in homespun pewter—were without a precedent or parallel in our previous history. All this has given an undue interest, influence and importance to mere wealth. Every one had caught the mania. It penetrated the closet of the scholar—and was fast breaking down the character of the professions—by merging lawyers, doctors, and ministers, in the great tribe of speculators. The effect of all this on society has been to the last degree injurious. It has turned the top to the bottom. Character—capacity—integrity—public spirit and public honor—every thing respectable and desirable, seemed to have lost its legitimate weight, and wealth has constituted the paramount claim to influence and consideration.

In Government there has been the same revolution. Our highest public offices have been filled by men of profligate character—speculators and gamblers in politics. Congress has been a mere stepping stone to lucrative appointments, and the session has been merely a convenient reunion of its members for the better arrangement of their land speculations, and the more convenient distribution of the Government Deposites among the most accommodating Banks.—The heart of our Government is rotten to its core—and like our Society, our Currency and our Trade, it presents but a miserable present contrast to the condition of 1829. And all these revolutions have been brought about by the uncontrolled ascendency of Jacksonism—and by no other agency under Heaven.

Ludicrous attempt at Suicide.—A man in New Orleans lately, while walking the streets, pulled a roll of bank notes out of his pocket, and looking at them, exclaimed, 'Poor trash! for you I have toiled day and night, for many a weary month! I had fondly hoped that you might be of some use to me in my old age, and I have treasured you as my heart's blood; but you are false and worthless. Like your makers your promises are hollow, and your worth fictitious! I'll have no more of you!' He folded them up deliberately, and thrust them into his coat pocket. He then took off his hat, and laid it down; he pulled off his coat, folded it up, and laid it on his hat. Piece by piece, he divested himself of his clothing, and stood in all the glory of nature—a man without a shirt. He took a hasty glance at surrounding objects, and started for the Mississippi at the top of his speed. Some persons who had watched his movements gave pursuit; but their exertions would have been vain, and he a gone case, had he not stumbled and fallen prostrate in a pond of water at the crossing of Dorsey street. Unable to escape, and convinced of the disagreeable effects of muddy water, he permitted himself to be led back. He quietly redressed himself, and departed—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

An honest old Dutchman came on a visit to this village, and was quietly smoking his pipe in full view of the Mohawk Valley, without knowing that a rail road ran through it. The night was dark, with the appearance of rain, which absorbed the old man's conjectures, when suddenly a train of cars rumbled by, leaving a long train of sparks in the rear. Suddenly dropping his pipe, the astonished citizen exclaimed, "Vel if York State ish not de tyfel for improvements!—Dey hang lanterns to dere tunder clouds, that peoples may see dem and get out of de vay."—*Canajoharie Radii.*

Take care!—Miss Caroline Fuller, of Ludlow, Mass., has recovered $100 for a breach of promise of marriage made *ten years ago* by Orrin Sikes, then a student, now a "settled minister."

From the Boston Commercial Gazette.

THE TIMES.

For upwards of ten years certain phrases have carried a great influence, and borne down many a good argument,—the spirit of the age—march of intellect—modern improvements—grand discoveries—the enterprise of the times—noble achievements—and such like. A most afflicting commentary is now seen and felt both in Europe and America. Six months ago, Chancellor Kent, in an admirable address to the law association in the city of New York, with that remarkable accuracy of thought and language which distinguishes all his writings, thus described the passing age:

"We live in a period of uncommon excitement. The spirit of the age is *restless, presumptuous, and revolutionary.* The rapidly increasing appetite for wealth—the inordinate taste for luxury which it engenders,—*the vehement spirit of speculation, and the selfish emulation which it creates*—*the growing contempt for slow and moderate gains,*—the ardent thirst for pleasure and amusement,—*the diminishing reverence for the wisdom of the past,*—*the disregard for the lessons of experience, the authority of the magistracy, and the venerable institutions of ancestral policy*—are so many BAD SYMPTOMS of a DISEASED state of the public mind."

Such being a delineation of the truth, and more especially in those features which we have caused to be described above in italics, can any one be astonished at the present state of affairs? Is not the reflux of the tide to be proportionate to its extraordinary flood? If the causes of the disease be thus manifestly shown, can any one doubt what the crisis demands."

Experiments tried in a well or drill hole, 900 feet deep, at Montpelier, Vt., have shown that the increase of heat in descending, is at the rate of one degree for every 90 feet. Such an increase would indicate that in descending towards the earth's centre, at no great distance from its surface the heat must be such as to hold in a state of fusion, any body with which we are acquainted, and would seem to prove that the globe is in fact in the depths of its interior, a large mass of materials, heated to melting. How far the above experiment may go to account for the existence of the hot springs which are found in various countries, we leave it to the scientific to decide; one thing is certain, that whatever may be the state of things at the centre of our ball, people on its outside are too often apt to get into hot water.—*New Eng. Farmer.*

A Noble Act.—Prior to the recent Presidential election a bet of *one thousand dollars* was made by John A. Bryan, Esq., and Col. Gardiner, now deceased, upon the result of the election. The money was won by Mr. Bryan, and the payment of the check endorsed by one of the wealthiest citizens of Columbus. A few days after the death of Col. Gardner, Mr. Bryan addressed a polite note to the widow of the deceased enclosing a brief history of the transaction, and begging her to accept the same. It was acceptable, we have been informed, and the thanks of the bereaved family tendered to Mr. Bryan. This may well be called a noble act.—[*Dayton Her.*

A new county was laid off a few months ago in Tennessee and called "Benton." Within that county a town was recently laid out, and Judge———, a venerable old gentleman, was consulted as to the most appropriate name to be given to it. "Why," said the Judge, "I hardly know what to tell you, but as you have named your county after one of the greatest rascals in the nation, I rather think you had better carry out the principle and call your town *Hurel.*—*Louisville Journal.*

Great Discovery in Surgery.—An article has appeared in the New York Express, by which it seems there is some hope that the *Consumption* may be cured by *surgical means.* The surgeon who makes this communication, proposes to cure the consumption (in any case where one of the lungs is affected) in the following manner: An incision is made between the ribs, an orifice opened to admit the air into the chest outside of the diseased lung—so that no air will be drawn into *that lung* through the windpipe at all. The lung will collapse and remain perfectly quiescent, and in that state can be cured by the efforts of nature alone, or removed altogether. As there is a partition between the sides of the lungs, while one of them ceases its action, the other goes on with its ordinary functions. The operation is neither difficult nor painful, and may be performed upon a person in the last stages of consumption, without danger—as a person in that state would bear the operation better than one in robust health.—The plan appears to be feasible, from the very fact that nature does sometimes effect a cure by the very same process (drying up one lung) and it is the only method by which a cure is ever effected. If this plan succeeds it will be the greatest discovery in the art of healing, in modern times.

Alabama.—The Governor of this State has issued his Proclamation, calling an extra Session of the Legislature on the 12th of June.

A $100 note of the Agricultural Bank of Mississippi, was sold lately in Natchez, at public auction for $225, on a credit of 12 months!

The United States Bank.—The Philadelphia National Gazette has the following paragraph in reference to the part taken by the United States Bank, in the suspension of specie payments:

"We learn with great satisfaction, that in these measures of precaution the Directors of the United States Bank fully concur. They might, doubtless, have proceeded differently, but they consider themselves—perfectly—identified with the community, and go with it cordially. They believe the measure of a precautionary and temporary character entirely, and they wish to reserve the unbroken strength of the bank so as to lead the way with resumption of specie payments, as soon as the government can pay its creditors in the same medium."

Simplicity.—The circular of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the deposite banks, of which we took some notice yesterday, gravely commences by stating that the Department has been informed through the public press, that the deposite banks have suspended specie payments, and with great simplicity desires to know if that event has happened. It is even so, Mr. Woodbury—and Burgoyne is taken, too!—But it is possible that Mr. Woodbury's correspondents will not admit the fact. On the contrary, we have heard it suggested whether they will not be virtuously indignant, and demand of the Secretary in what paper he has seen such a statement!—*N. Y. Comm.*

"The Better Currency."—A market man at Lowell, Massachusetts, being, like every body else, bothered for change, has hit upon a new expedient. With his other marketables, he carries a basket from which he makes change in hens' eggs. Now, unless the Legislature, like some other wise bodies, should enact a penalty for "issues" of so small a denomination, we don't see why the Lowell man will not get along very well. We don't know whether Mr. Boston has any objection to this kind of currency.—*Gazette.*

This "egg currency" is certainly "better," and of course more convenient, than that of some countries we wot of—Texas, for instance. A gentleman in conversation, with a citizen of that beautiful republic, some time since, asked him how they supplied themselves with a currency? "Oh," he replied, "we have money enough." "Ah," replied the inquisitor, "what kind of currency have you? Specie, of course—living so near the mines of Mexico?" "Not at all," said the other. "We pay in cows for large sums, and throw in the calves for change!"

It is stated in the New York Enquirer, that the crew of the John Adams was paid off on Thursday last, and when they refused to take any thing but Specie, they were shown the order of the Secretary of the Navy to pay them in Bank Notes.

IMPORTANT—IF TRUE.

We copy the following paragraph from a slip from the office of the Mobile *Commercial Register*, received by last night's Express Mail:

"The New Orleans Picayune of yesterday morning, received to day about noon, in anticipation of the mail, announces the receipt of intelligence from Vera Cruz, of the arrest of Santa Anna, by the orders of Bustamente, to be conveyed to the city of Mexico for trial, and probably execution, on the charge of mismanagement of the war in Texas. He was seized by a party of Cavalry, on the 7th inst."

From the Journal of a Texan officer.—To day we have had a curious specimen of Texan artillery. One of the gunners made his appearance with a small four pounder mounted upon a mule. It was lashed to a ponderous pack saddle, and the mule appeared to walk under his load with ease. The gunner anxious to show his skill, loaded his piece, and gave us a fire, without dismounting the cannon from the mule. The concussion of the piece sent the mule forward about 20 feet, and at last brought him to the ground. He however got up without much difficulty, and the gunner was in ecstacy at the success of his experiment; he said that his mule would stand twenty such fires, *which was more than enough to whip any Mexican Army that can ever cross the Rio Grande.*

After the battle of San Jacinto, one of the Texan soldiers was in conversation with a Mexican, and reproached him for their cowardice for retreating from such inferior numbers. The Mexican soldier replied: Had we been situated as you were, we could have fought too. Your General bravely took the front and shouted to the charge—you only had to imitate his example; ours was in the rear, and told us to advance, while he was securely removed from danger. This is what caused so great a disparity between your troops and ours.

Gen. Santa Anna, at the battle of San Jacinto, gave orders to have his bugles sounded for *no quarters to be given.* Our boys soon convinced them that none would be asked—and when the words "*Remember the Alamo!*" burst in thunder from the lips of our General and was reiterated by every soldier on the field, the Mexicans were soon convinced that they would be the ones to ask for quarters. And it was laughable to see, even officers dropping on their knees and exclaiming, "*Me no Alamo! me no Alamo!!*"

Chaps.—A pretty little girl was lately complaining to a *friend* that she had a cold, and was sadly plagued in her lips with the chaps. "Friend said Obadiah, "thee should never suffer the *chaps* to come near thy lips."

FOREIGN NEWS.

New York, Saturday, June 3.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the Pennsylvania, Captain Smith, we have received London papers of the 24th April, and Liverpool of the 25th, being [illegible] day of sailing. The news is all important and has been looked for with the greatest anxiety. Hundreds of persons crowded about the printing offices as soon as the letter bags reached the city, and the news has had, and will have, a good effect upon the business of the city.

ENGLAND.

The latest advices from New York of the 3d, when the failure of the [illegible] was known to be complete, and had been followed by that of heavy houses in [illegible] Orleans; but the crisis in New York, the country generally, had not then reached by a long distance. We must look forward. It will be seen that the U. S. Bank bonds issued for remittances, were in high credit at Liverpool, and the same would be the effect in London.

ENGLAND—THE MONEY MARKET.

Money was more abundant, and Bonds of the U. S. Bank would no doubt be readily discounted. Sales of U. S. Bank shares at £22.

Cotton ¼d. per lb. higher.

The intelligence which the packets of 8th and 16th carry out, would cast a shade over their cheerfulness.

The London Morning Herald of the 24th says that—The greatest anxiety continues to prevail in the commercial interests connected with the trade to the United States, and the commercial advices received by the packet of the 24th ultimo, have not tended to relieve that feeling. The particulars of those advices were fully detailed in the journal this morning, and they have been corroborated by the private letters which were received by that packet. Late, however, this evening, an express was received at the North and South American Coffee House, announcing the arrival of the Orpheus, at Liverpool, which sailed from New York on the 1st instant, and it may readily be imagined that no small degree of anxiety prevailed some time to ascertain the nature of the commercial intelligence brought by her. No commercial letters or papers have been received here, but it is understood that since the sailing of the packet of the 24th ultimo, several failures had taken place in New York, New Orleans, and other cities. It is estimated that the commercial failures in the United States have already amounted to 20,000,000 of dollars; but the actual state of affairs, on the other side of the Atlantic, cannot be rightly estimated until the nature of the commercial correspondence, brought by this packet and its successors, transpires.

The state of commercial credit in the city has not retrograded to day; in fact there are symptoms of greater confidence, which we trust, will daily increase; and we believe that the cautious conduct and prudent arrangements of some of the American houses, have tended much to the present improvement in the commercial market. There cannot, however, be a doubt but that eventually the state of the affairs of American merchants will be the wholesome effect of destroying many of the overwhelming monopolies in connection with the trade, not only of the United States, but also, with British North America. As we stated some few days ago, it is apprehended that the opening of the trade to China and the East Indies, which has been so freely entered into by the Americans, is likely to create disasters even greater than those which have already taken place. A very considerable portion of this must therefore elapse ere the trade between this country and the U. States can be resolved into a healthy condition.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are any thing but favorable. The interruption of our trade with America appears already to be seriously felt, and the letters state that thousand of people have been thrown out of work, and placed, as the result of an artificial system of trade, upon the tender mercies of the new poor laws.

An announcement was made this afternoon, of the failure of a large manufacturing concern; but we understand that the payments of the firm will be shortly resumed.

Mr. Cass, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States at the Court of the Tuileries, had arrived at Marseilles with a suite of twelve persons, where he waited an American vessel from Port Mahon to convey him to Constantinople. The object of his journey is again stated to be to obtain from the Porte the cession of a port or point on the Mediterranean.

There is nothing in the French journals to induce the belief that the commercial distress existing in France was subsiding. One failure in Lyons announced in the papers was for a sum of between 700,000 and 800,000 Francs.

Many holders have been induced to withdraw a portion of their cotton from the market, under the idea that the embarrassment now felt in America will interrupt the imports of the season.

Liverpool, Tuesday, April 25.

Cotton Market.—There was a fair demand on Saturday, and the sales reached 3,000 bags at extreme prices of Friday. Yesterday 4000 bags were sold at higher rates than were obtained last week. Included in these are 450 Mavashams, from 8¼d to 9d; 30 Egypts 9¼d to 10d, and 100 Surats 4d to 4¼d per lb.

Horrid.—A young lady in London lately bit off a man's nose, because he attempted to kiss her.

Charlotte:

Friday, June 16, 1837.

☞ *The Bank of the State.*—In a succeeding column we have inserted the Exhibits of the condition of the Bank of the State. It must be satisfactory to every one that it is in perfectly solvent. The first Exhibit shows the situation of the Bank, when its affairs were balanced at the close of the year ending Nov. 26, 1836—the second, when at the close of the half year ending the 20th May. Few Banks (says the Raleigh Star) in the Union, we presume, can exhibit an excess of means, beyond all liabilities, for the Directors or Stockholders. It will be seen that in November last, the Bank had in ACTUAL COIN in its vaults (not Northern Funds, but the *real grit*, as Jack Downing says,) within a mere trifle of *one half* of its Capital; and that it paid us *Specie*, on that day, up to the 20th May, 1837, upwards of $50,000 Dollars. We learn that, since Specie payments have been suspended, the Bank has received from its debtors nearly $20,000 in Specie—making the amount, now on hand, upwards of $70,000—with the certainty, of a respectable increase of that amount from the same sources.

☞ *The Merchant.*—This is the title of a new paper lately established in Baltimore by Messrs. Duff Green, late Editor of the U. S. Telegraph. The Reformer will be issued from the same establishment, by E. K. Crello. The following very appropriate paragraphs are copied from the first number of the Merchant:

As the heart receives and throws back the blood, giving life and activity to the extremities of the human system, so the merchant receives, disposes and circulates the produce, giving vitality to the industry of the whole community. The merchant is indispensable to all classes—it is in vain that the agriculturist tills the earth—it is in vain that the mechanic labors—that the student pores over his midnight lamp, unless the merchant comes to his aid in bringing into the market, and changing the productions of each. He administers to the comfort of the poor, the luxuries of the rich, and to the prosperity and enjoyment of all.

His profession is one of constant labor and deep anxiety—and countenanced, by repeated losses and never-ending vicissitudes, to economize himself and his action to surrounding circumstances, he is patient and accomplishing, especially in matters of government. It has been proved for the present crisis, and for the party now in power, to denounce this useful, industrious and patient body of citizens. Driven to despair by the emergency in which they are placed, they would cast upon the merchants, as a body, the odium and responsibility which belong to those who have involved them in ruin, and brought bankruptcy on the Government itself. At a time when interested partizans and prodigate politicians are endeavoring to create an undeserved prejudice against them, it is their duty to unite with those whose political relations constitute them a natural confidence and support. In union there is strength.

The merchants have been selected as the point of present attack. On one occasion Kendall said Gen. Jackson's popularity is so strong that he can do any thing; and, acting upon this presumption, all that is great and virtuous, all that is venerable or sacred—it matters not how strong in power or reputation, how guarded by the Constitution, the laws or public service—have been assailed.

And now, for want of other victims, the patient, enduring, persecuted, plundered merchants, upon whom not only the revenues and public morals (from which these creatures of yesterday have derived their blasted consequence) but the prosperity of the whole people depend, are deemed political denunciation; and we cannot hesitate in believing that, under such circumstances, they will rally, and make common cause with those who would redeem a common country from the oppressors who have obtained the control of Government by fraud, and would perpetuate their power with violence.

We know their strength, and duly appreciate their public spirit. No profession has ever given more examples of exalted public virtue, or more unmerited devotion to public liberty. We believe that this crisis will call forth their energies, and have inscribed a name which we pledge ourselves shall become the rallying cry of the great, good, and the virtuous, who would rescue our beloved country from impending ruin. We have taken for our paper the 'MERCHANT,' because the merchants can, and we are confident that they will save the Republic.

To the mechanics and laboring men we have only to say. It is true that we sail under the merchants' flag, but we do not sail under false colors. We do not go to them under pretence that we have an interest in conflict with yours, and that we would advance their prosperity at your expense. Our purpose in using their name is to convince you that we have a common lot—that your prosperity is their prosperity—and that you cannot prosper without their aid. Our purpose is to show that they are not responsible for the present condition of affairs, and that you and they are equally interested in a calm, dispassionate examination of the disease, that you may together ascertain the remedy. Do you desire that business shall revive—that the busy hum of industry shall once more bring plenty, and comfort, and peace to your firesides? Does not the merchant desire the same thing?

Who is it that is interested in low prices—in bringing down every thing to the hard money basis? Is it not the pampered office-holder, who has a regular stated and fixed salary drawn from the hard earnings of the laborious and enterprising merchant and the daily labors of the poor?—The pampered office-holder receives his pay whether the mechanic lives or starves. We have a list of names, and a statement of the salaries of pensioners who live on the labor of the people, to which we will make large quotations for the use of the laboring men of this country."

☞ The Legislature of New Jersey have passed a bill for a stay of execution on judgments, whenever the prosecutor shall demand gold or silver in discharge of the same. The "stay" to continue until he ceases to demand specie. We consider this a good law, and one that ought to be adopted in this State. It is very oppressive even in times of plenty, but at such a time as the present, when specie cannot be obtained, it would be ten times more so, on those in debt, and would be the means of sacrificing a man's property to the rapacity of an unfeeling creditor. We know of several instances, of men demanding specie of his neighbor to gratify a malicious feeling! Alas for poor human nature!

☞ The information from Mexico stating that Santa Anna had been arrested by the order of Bustamente, to be tried for the mismanagement in the Texian war, is not confirmed by later accounts from that country.

☞ The New York Correspondent of the National Intelligencer states that "the Government" has requested "the monster" in Philadelphia to advance $400,000 upon the account which the "monster" owes "the Government" in September next, "the Government" needing this sum now, and probably not being able to get it elsewhere, located in such cities of the country as "the monster" can place it in with ease. I do not know the exact nature of the transaction, but this is calling upon Hercules rather early in the day. The monster does the thing the Government requests.

POST OFFICE IN N. CAROLINA.

New Offices.—Lane's Creek, Anson county.

Discontinued.—Sloansville, Mecklenburg co.

Appointments of Postmasters.—Sam'l. Bearbarough, Mount Gillard, Montgomery co.; George Cabaniss, Brushy Creek, Rutherford co.; Benj. F. Halsey, Halifax, Halifax co.; Halstead Bowen, Wrightsville, Duplin co.; W. G. Bryan, Newbern, Craven county.

☞ *The victim of a Run.*—The Newbern Spectator mentions the case of a travelling Agent who undertook to break the Merchants' Bank of that place; but, in the end, the "biter got bit." Having purchased two or three hundred Dollars of its Notes, at one per cent. he presented his purchase at the counter of the Bank, and demanded specie, which was readily given him. In the evening, he went to work again, and bought as many notes as he could pay for, some two or three hundred dollars' worth—and went to bed rejoicing in the fruits of his honest industry, and the prospect of the *otium cum dignitate* which awaited him, in his old age, from his bold and lucky speculation. But, O tempora! when he awoke in the morning the immortable Directors had ceased paying specie, and he had his fortune in their Promissory rags!

It is a remarkable and highly creditable fact, that no demand has been made for Specie, of the Bank of the State, since its suspension of payment in Coin, with a view to the exaction of the twelve per cent. interest which the Charter specifies shall be paid whenever the Bank refuses to redeem its paper.—*Ral. Register.*

☞ The New York correspondent of the Boston Atlas, says—"A new and clever carricature has come out, and is making us no little amusement. It is called, "Who'll have the Specie?" and represents the shores of England, America, and France, designated by the respective flags of those countries,—the ocean rolling between,—and the potentates of the three nations standing upon their several shores. William IV. as a Bull-dog comes to the verge of his island, and seems to demand of Martin Van Buren, (who, as a Monkey, is represented as crouching upon Yankee ground, with several bags of sovereigns behind him,) the payment of the Specie the American merchants are owing him. Martin slyly claps his finger on his nose, in the Jack Reeve style, and holding the end of his long tail over towards King William, says significantly, "I wish you may get it!" Louis Philippe, as a cock on his own dunghill, exclaims, at the same time, "Sacre bleu! dis is von dam Yankee monkey trick!" The likenesses are very good, and the whole thing very cleverly done.

Thus you see we laugh on one side of our mouths, while we weep with the other! *Telle est la vie!*

☞ *New Post Office Department.*—An advertisement appears in the last New York papers, proposing the establishment of a *private mail line* between Boston and New York, with the promise to extend it to Philadelphia and to Buffalo, if it shall be hereafter deemed expedient. The Post Office Law forbids the establishment of a mail line, in rivalship of Uncle Sam: "*provided*" (and in this proviso the New York projector slips in,) that "any one" may send letters on a mail route "by a Special Messenger" every day. Amos's promised "surplus" will hardly be forthcoming, at this rate, at the end of his financial year.—*Lynchb'g. Vir.*

We see it stated that this "new mail" has commenced running. The constitutionality of the law forbidding the establishment of a mail line in opposition to Uncle Sam, is questioned by some—it will now no doubt be tested.

☞ *The Treasury Order.*—The Mississippi Legislature, a large majority of the members of which are friends of the administration, recently declared, by a vote of 43 to 8, that the Treasury order was pernicious in its operations and ought to be repealed: but a pensioned "by authority" Editor in that State contends that the Legislature is mistaken; and the Petersburg Constellation triumphantly quotes the article of the Sir Oracle of the press as outweighing the deliberate vote of the Legislative body! How credulous people are when they are predetermined to believe! How inclusive is the most overwhelming evidence when they are resolved to disregard it!

But even if the members of the Mississippi Legislature were all wrong, and this nonpareil of an Editor was "a second Daniel come to judgment," touching the practical effects of this measure, still we would ask the Petersburg paper, whence Gen. Jackson derived the power to repeal a law of Congress by a Treasury Order? And if it constitute an item in *his* creed of "democratic republicanism," that a President may not only prevent the action of a majority of Congress by the legitimate exercise of his veto, but that he may defeat it, in opposition to the will of a constitutional majority of two-thirds, by an artful evasion of the constitutional requirements?—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

☞ "*The Wheat of Fortune.*—The celebrated Jacob Barker, for many years one of the most eminent merchants and bankers of the city of New York, now resides in the city of New Orleans, where he follows the practice of the Law. Mr. Barker is a native of Nantucket, and for many years was a sailor.

☞ *Caution.*—A schoolmaster in New York has been fined one hundred dollars for making a blunder-buss, as some of the papers call it—for kissing one of his female pupils.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

PARODY

On "*Fly away Pretty Maid, to the shade.*"

TO M. L. S. OF C.

Fly away pretty maid, to the town,
Where your charms will look bright and so gay,
And no'er be content with a dull country plain,
Where your beauties will wither away.
Tho' the woodland so bright
May have dazzled your sight,
And the friends of your home may seem gay,
Many friends in yon town, you have now, pretty maid,
Quite as fond and devoted as they.

Many girls I have known in this world, pretty maid,
As sweet as yourself and as gay,
Had they lived all their life in some quiet place,
Their charms would be hid and decay.
But thoughts of delight,
Dazzled them quite,
To the town then they hurried away;
Many friends in yon town, you have now, pretty maid,
Quite as fond and devoted as they. W.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

THE TIMES.

When a nation that has grown rich and powerful by the industry and enterprise of the *people*, is suddenly struck down and rendered bankrupt, it is natural and proper to pause and reflect on the consequences and the cure. It is not to be expected that those who have wrought the calamity, and whose private interests may be advanced by the public suffering, will alter their fatal policy until driven to do so by the indignant censure of the country. They, fattening on the *spoils* and wallowing in the plunder of the government, care nothing for the desolation that sweeps across the surface of society, and *feel* no sympathy for the outrages which their own vile act have committed. The *Office holder* knows that his salary is secure as long as money enough can be wrung from the *people* to pay it; and knowing this, he sets about to make every dollar he gets as valuable as possible. It is not therefore to be expected that an unprincipled ruler, with a hungry clan of lean and degraded *serfs* around him, can feel for the distresses of a suffering nation, whilst the very calamity enhances the value without decreasing the amount of their compensation. What cares *Martin Van Buren*, if the measures of his unhallowed administration do tend to the consummation of that ruin, so unrighteously commenced by his predecessor. He feels it not. His pay is fixed, and his salary during his term of office, secure and unalienable. What cares his thickheaded Secretary *Woodbury*, or his craven souled and black-hearted Post-Master General, that infamous *Kendall*, for all the injury which their late circulars must produce? Their salaries too are fixed and secure, and little odds is it to such *patriots* if the whole community is compelled to beg or starve, so they live sumptuously every day, and can steal enough from the public to flourish at the *lower* every night. Their ears are shut to the complaints of despairing millions, and their eyes can behold nothing but their own self-importance, and that "glory" reflected on the nation from the mirror of their mimic majesties.

In every age and country, of which history has given any account, there has been found some means to bring such dreaming tyrants to their senses. The *people*, in moments of tranquility and high prosperity, are always so much engaged in their private affairs as to give but little heed to public concerns, and hence the impunity with which the *suppers of liberty* are allowed to play their tricks before high Heaven. That vigilance, which is the only safeguard of man's freedom under a government of laws, is forgotten, the despot marches at first stealthily, and then more boldly forward, as he finds the submissive temper of the people pliant to his purposes, and finally when he discovers that his profligacy or even his harshest villany is shielded from exposure and punishment, by a combination of partizans, equally profligate and reckless as himself, he throws off the mask, despises the restraints of law, and tramples with fiendlike triumph on the sacred principles embodied in the constitution. The rights of the people are destroyed at such a time, to gratify the vanity and aid in the "glorification" of the destroyers; commerce, credit, and confidence, perish together, distrust and dissatisfaction, poverty and bankruptcy take their place, and the hour comes in this sad reverse, when the people, or their *rulers* must yield. If the people triumph, their *liberty* and prosperity will revisit the land; if their *rulers* maintain their *usurped* power, the crushings of despotism, the clanking of chains must be a nation's melancholly requiem.

The hour above alluded to has already come; the struggle has been commenced by those in power, the *servants* of the people, mistaking the voice of a party for the sentiments of the nation, have sought to become *masters*, and lord it over a heritage that was before deemed sacred from sacrilegious invasion. Are they blind enough to believe that their high handed measures will be borne by a nation of men that once were free!—Can they suppose that there is not honesty, and patriotism enough even among their own followers, to drive them from their ranks, when the tendency of their measures may be traced in the destruction of every thing that constitutes a free government! Or what calculations in the name of reason, have they made on the submissiveness of the country. Why is it that we see a quiet and orderly set of citizens of Boston, refusing to be ruled, by our *rulers*. It has been from a knowledge, gained by personal observations, that oppression, injury, and ruin to thousands would follow in the train of their compliance, whilst no particle of good could by possibility result; it has been from a conviction that the people have borne the unfeeling insolence of their public *servants*, as long as they were likely to do so; that the cup of national and individual calamity was brimful, and they were determined that not one other bitter drop should be added, by the hand of *quackery*, to the poisoned chalice.

I have always believed that many of the measures of the present administration were persisted in from that pride which prompts men sometimes to ruin themselves, and immolate the liberties of their country rather than retreat. Such motives are unworthy of a statesman, and should be melted out of his heart, if nothing else can do it, in the furnace of popular indignation. The peace and freedom of this country was purchased at too dear a price to be sacrificed on the altar of private malice, or frittered away to gratify the vanity of high headed rulers. The people require an honest administration of the government, a strict observance of the constitution, that their private property and individual enterprise shall be let alone; without these things, there can be no prosperity, and should be no submission. If public men wish to make private fortunes, let them not do it at the expense of the country, and least of all let them not pervert the laws to such selfish purposes.—Freemen cannot bear it, and they ought not. I ask you then, to look around on the prospect. We have a constitution as good as the patriot could wish; a commerce which if unstripped, would whiten every sea; a country vast in extent, suited to the production of every valuable commodity, and bearing on its bosom millions of industrious and interesting citizens. Why then the universal cry of distress; why the destruction of commerce, the prostration of the mercantile energies of the nation, the overthrow of private property and public confidence. I ask you Martin Van Buren, and your pliant followers, what is the reason of it. Has not little Van discovered by this time that the measures of his administration cannot be enforced? Why does he not call out the military power and compel obedience? Poor little Fox, with the *Lion's* hide on; you dare not "*follow in the footsteps.*"

"MELLICHAMPE."

To the Stockholders of the Bank of the State of North-Carolina.

The subjoined statements, showing the condition of the Bank, at the close of the half year ending on the 26th November 1836, and on the 20th May 1837, are made and published for your information, in conformity with the assurance given at the time of the late suspension of payments in Specie by the Bank.

By order of the Board.

DUCAN CAMERON, President.

June 2nd, 1837.

State of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, November 26, 1836.

Bills and notes discounted,	3,140,344 90	
Bills of Exchange,	848,501 33	
		3,988,846 29
Real Estate,		34,346 98
Due from Banks out of the State,		84,672 75
Notes of other Banks on hand,		75,961 00
Specie,		747,650 41
Vouchers unadjusted, and Bills and Check in transita,		59,016 66
		$4,990,494 05
Capital Stock,		1,500,000 00
Treasurer of the United States,		676,925 50
Treasurer of the United States, for Post Office Department,		3,410 61
Pension Office,		46,871 56
Public Treasurer of N. Carolina,		25,643 68
Due banks out of the State, 70,845 43		
Due banks in the State, 113,787 44		
		184,632 87
Notes in circulation,		2,060,925 00
Dividends unpaid,		3,183 00
Deposites by individuals,		316,430 65
General Profit and Loss, being Nett Profits undivided,		153,471 18
		$4,990,494 05

C. DEWEY, Cashier.

State of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, May 20, 1837.

Bills and Notes discounted,	2,790,161 68	
Bills of Exchange,	672,034 13	
		3,462,195 18
Real Estate,		35,311 13
Due from Banks out of the State,		71,307 57
Notes of other Banks on hand,		80,053 00
Specie,		492,197 89
Vouchers unadjusted, and Bills and Checks in transitu,		32,300 77
		$4,163,366 17
Capital Stock,		1,500,000 00
Treasurer of United States,		536,398 13
Treasurer United States, for Post Office Department,		9,005 56
Pension Office,		22,656 71
Public Treasurer of N. Carolina,		20,913 33
Due Banks out of the State 17,617 92		
Due Banks in the State, of which sum $117,287 47 is due the State Bank of North Carolina, 126,089 19		
		143,707 04
Notes in circulation,		1,451,510 00
Dividends unpaid,		4,312 00
Deposites to individuals,		300,612 24
General Profit and Loss, being Nett Profit remaining after the payment of a Dividend of 4 per cent. equal to $60,000, paid 1st Jan. 1837,		174,321 17
		$4,163,366 17

C. DEWEY, Cashier.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

From a passenger arrived this forenoon on board the steam boat John Stoney, Capt. Floyd, which left Black Creek on Monday last, we learn that intelligence had been received there that an expedition under Lieut. R. H. Peyton, of the Army, had been undertaken from Lake Munroe to the upper part of the St. Johns river—that Lieutenant Peyton had discovered a large Lake, heretofore unknown to the Whites—that the Indians were cultivating large fields of Corn—that twelve negroes the (property of Colonel Rees) having discovered the camp of Lieut. P. had come in and given themselves up. The negroes state, that the Indians did not intend to emigrate, but would re-commence hostilities in a few weeks,—and that Powell (who has been represented to the country by all the Indians who have come into Gen. Jesup's camp,) is a man without influence among his people. We understand that the fact is otherwise, and that Powell is a Chief of much influence with his tribe.—*Char. Patriot 1st June.*

SAVANNAH, June 1.

Latest from Florida—More Murders.—A letter received in this city by the John Stoney, from Gary's Ferry, says that on Monday last some teamsters arrived at that place and report that a baggage train returning from Fort Mellon to Tampa Bay, had been attacked by a body of Indians and the wagon master, (one of the late South Carolina militia) was killed, with two teamsters, and some inhabitants in the neighborhood, who had returned to their plantations supposing the war to be at an end.

An illustration of the wisdom of the Currency Tinkers.—A gentlemen (a director in one of the Vermont banks) arrived in New York on Saturday morning with 14,000 dollars in small notes of the Bank of Bennington, which he readily disposed of at two and a half per cent. premium for city money; the city money he invested in the larger notes of the New England banks at two per cent. discount, and on Saturday afternoon took the boat for Boston, and at ten Monday morning deposited the amount in old Suffolk, at a profit of about $630. A pretty good operation for four days.—[*Star.*

Commodore Dallas has taken the thing in hand. We hear from Pensacola yesterday, that he had sailed for the coast of Mexico with four sloops and a schooner of war, to demand the release of the lately captured American vessels, and reparation for the injuries done our commerce. We do earnestly hope that the Commodore will not leave one of the Mexican vessels of war to tell the tale, if his demands be not complied with. The bragging Dons have had their way long enough. What they have done is ample cause of war, and one of the most popular measures that Mr. Van Buren could now effect, would be the declaration of war against the Mexicans. The whole nation would sustain him.—*New O. Tyne Americain.*

Responsibility of Cities.—The Charleston courts have decided that property on board a vessel or landing from her, suspected of containing the seeds of disease, cannot be destroyed by the authority, of the city without making good the damages.—This was decided in a late suit brought by Charles Jarvis, as salvor, in behalf of all concerned in the brig Amelia, which was burnt by order of the corporation of that city in 1832. The plaintiff recovered $7000. Other suits are in progress involving the same principle and we trust they will all result similarly.

DIED

In Yorkville, on the 5th instant, Mr. NATHANIEL M. FOULKES, Printer, aged 29 years, formerly of Greensborough, N. C.

We are authorized to announce Dr. JAS. T. J. ORR as a Candidate for the Office of Clerk of the County Court, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorised to announce Mr. JENNINGS B. KERR, as a candidate for the Office of Superior Court Clerk, at the ensuing August Election.

We are authorized to announce BEALY OATES, Esq., as a Candidate for re-election, for the Office of County Court Clerk, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorised to announce PEARSALL THOMPSON, Esq., as a Candidate for re-election, for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

We are authorised to announce Capt. H. D. W. ALEXANDER, as a Candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk, at the ensuing Election.

The Subscribers to the Reading Room, will please meet at Col. Alexander's Hotel, on Saturday evening next, at early candle light. A SUBSCRIBER.

NEW BOOK-BINDERY.

I AM now ready to take in *BINDING.* Periodicals bound, and old books rebound, on short notice.

WM. HUNTER.

Charlotte, N. C., June 15, 1837. t52

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishing to leave the State, offers for sale (upon very reasonable terms) the plantation on which he now lives, lying 4 miles west of Charlotte, containing 250 Acres. The tract of land will be divided to suit purchasers if desired. The land is equal to any in the neighborhood and under good cultivation. The situation is very healthy, land well timbered, excellent water, and Orchard. The Dwelling and out houses are very comfortable. Being desirous to remove, I will give a first rate bargain to any person or persons who may feel disposed to purchase.

WM. M. BOSTWICK.

June 14, 1837. t53

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE

JOURNAL OFFICE,

FOR SALE.

OWING to the intended removal of one of the Editors, and the wish of the other to devote himself more exclusively to the duties of his profession, the undersigned offer for sale, the Establishment of the *North Carolina Journal Office.* The Office is well found in Job, Newspaper and Ornamental Type; the list of Subscribers is tolerably large, and they doubt not, might be greatly augmented by a little exertion. To any person desirous of embarking in the business, it offers inducements not inferior to any in this State, but to a practical printer, they know of no investment he could make of his money that would yield him a more profitable return.

HYBART & STRANGE.

Fayetteville, May 30, 1837.

Tennessee Farmer,

PRINTED in Jonesboro, Tenn., monthly, at $1 in advance. Contents of the June No.

Blue Grass and its profits—Parsnips a field crop—Another novel importation—Farming—Large Hogs—On the growth and quality of Wheat—Sowing Grass seed—Big Pig—Item—Chinese Mulberry not produced from its seed—May you die among your kindred—Rolling Wheat, &c.—Item—New method of propagating Apple trees—Culture of Ruta Bags—Life in short—Shock—Paint—Extraordinary calf—Cookery.—Remedy for the sting of bees—American Boys—Love of occupation—Internal Railway Company—The Horse—Item—Use the sod—Policy of destroying weeds—Radishes—Dung—City and country—A good hint—Culture of the Peach—Farm of a Roller—Cotton seed oil—Meadow Land—Anecdote Hot beds—Method of burning lime without kilns—Kentucky enterprise—Mangel Wurtzel—Items—Experiment with potatoes—Bohemia women—French method of making mortar—Preparing seed wheat—Improved churn dasher—Poetry—Items—Additional list of Agents—To prevent ink from moulding.

Medicines, Drugs, &c.

THE following are a few of the articles just received, in addition to the large supply already on hand:

Swain's Panacea, Cephalic Snuff,
Spanish Indigo, (very superior,)
Isinglass, Chloride of Lime,
Finely scented Toilet Soap,
Ground Mustard, Itch Ointment,
Bayberry Bark, Peters' Pills,
Mickenzie's Freckle Wash,
Persian Sweet Bags, Congress Water,
La Roque's Florida Water,
Jebb's Liniment, Chlorine Tooth Wash,
Saratoga Powders, Judkin's Ointment,
Coster & Cox's Southern Tonic, a safe and speedy cure for Fever and Ague,
Pungent Salts, Powder Puffs,
Colegate Water, Tooth Powders,
Lavender do. Tooth Brushes,
Rose do Camel-hair Pencils,
Orange Flower do. Black Sand,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Persons wishing any thing in my line will please call, as I think, from the variety on hand, they can be suited.

R. A. WALLACE.

Charlotte, June 2, 1837. 51

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I have authorised and appointed Carlos Leonard, Esq., of Lincolnton, N. C. my attorney and agent, to transact all business relative to the settlement of the estate of Phineas S. Dewey, late of Mecklenburg county, deceased. Any claims against his estate must be presented to said attorney.

SILAS DEWEY. *Executor.*

June 1, 1837. 3w1

NOTICE.

ACCORDING to recent instructions from the Post Master General, I am authorized to receive nothing but Gold, Silver or its equivalent, in payment hereafter for Postage. H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

May 27, 1837.

Just Received,

AT THE
NEW CASH STORE, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC
Dry Goods,
Hardware & Cutlery,
Hats, Shoes & Bonnets,
Britannia and Queensware,
Bacon, Flour & Groceries,
Iron & Castings, &c. &c.

all of which, the public are assured, are offered at unusually low prices, for CASH, COUNTRY PRODUCE, or on SHORT CREDIT. Call and see! The terms shall be made to suit. TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.

May 31, 1837. 48tf

Corn Meal, Bacon & Lard

FOR sale on good terms, for cash, by
W. F. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, May 1837. 47tf

Are you Sick?

WE have just received a fresh supply of Dr. **Beckwiths Pills**—for Sale by
WILLIAMS & BOYD.

May 23, 1837. 47tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having enlarged their Manufacturing Establishment, inform the public that their Rolling Mill, Nail Factory and Furnace are now in full operation, and that they are now making large quantities of

NAILS,
Iron, of every description
AND
CASTINGS;

All of which are of a good quality, and inferior to none made in the Union, and would be pleased to fill any orders in their line of business. They have on hand an assortment of Grist and Saw Mill IRONS, well executed, as their Smith is inferior to none. All orders will be filled on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

Owing to the pressure of the times, they have lowered their prices, and in future, will sell as follows: Saw and Grist Mill Irons at 17 cts. per lb.; Nails, 8 cts.;—Small tire and thin rolled Iron, 7½ cts. Large tire and scolloped Iron, 6½ cts. Castings, assorted, 4 cts.

All letters to the Subscribers to be addressed to them at Lincolnton.

FULENWIDER & BURTON.

May 20th, 1837. 50

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1837.

Irvin & Elms, vs. William Carolan. } Original Attachment.

Levied in the hands of Thomas Charles and him summoned as Garnishee:

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered, therefore,* that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the said William Carolan appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, and then and there plead or replevy, judgment will be entered by default against him.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of the said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of April, A. D. 1837. B. OATES, c. c. c.

May 17, 1837. Price adv. $3¼. 51

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHY ARE ROSES RED?

In days of yore, ere vice began,
Or death became the lot of man,
The roses all were pure and white,
But changed to red in eve and night,
When outcast Eve, o'erwhelm'd with shame,
From Eden's blissful garden came,
No longer pure, from blemish free,
The spotless white we e'er shall see.
Eve's tears these roses suffused the stain
Which still, though tinged, their white retain;
Soon therein their tender stalks invest,
No shore with safety to be prest;
Sad emblems, which conveys to man
That sorrow comes when vice began.

THE VICTIM.

A RUSSIAN ADVENTURE.

Some years ago, business of importance called me to St. Petersburg. Being unwilling to go alone, I succeeded in inducing my friend Saville to accompany me. I mention him poor fellow, as he formed a prominent feature in the little adventure I am about to relate. I will pass over the incidents of our journey until we arrive at St. Petersburg, when, having transacted my business, I to favor Saville's wish, determined to proceed to Jarosley, where he had relations. Instead, however, of going the direct route, we visited Keriloy, a small town on the Schoksma, a branch of the Volga, for the purpose of seeing a renowned hermit who we were told was an Englishman. This was inducement enough for us, circuitous as the route was, we went.

Arriving late at night, we with considerable difficulty succeeded in getting lodgings, which though very mean and wretched, we at last entered.

The landlord, a talkative man, told us during our repast, all the news and scandal, which in a small town generally abounds. Among other things he told us, that the next morning, the punishment of the knout was to be performed—for there this horrid barbarity is considered quite a spectacle, to see which, people flock from all parts.—The culprit was a young Jewess, remarkable for her beauty, and the crime was the murder of her father. If the punishment of the knout did not end her existence, the wheel was in readiness to complete the scene of blood.

From his account it appeared that the whole circumstance was veiled in no slight obscurity, inasmuch as the only evidence against the poor girl was that, when questioned as to where her missing father was, she shed floods of tears and was silent.—This in Russia was enough to seal her fate. She was accordingly condemned, and was in prison when we arrived.

Being much interested for the poor girl, we (Saville and I) determined to see her. We went; and by means of a handful of silver we succeeded in bribing the gouler to admit us. The prisoner was gloomy to a degree; and never did I see so lovely a creature as met our eyes. She seemed scarcely above twenty, if so much. She, like her race, was dark, with intensely bright eyes, which even her misery could not quench. She spoke to us in French, and in piteous accents protested her innocence. Her story was soon told. Beloved by a Russian and a Protestant, her heart would not obey the stern commands of her father, with whose murder she was charged. Her father reviled her, and here she stopped and burst into tears. More we could not elicit. Even the goaler, stern as he was, seemed touched by something like pity.

Saville, hasty in every thing, determined to attempt to save her. Hurrying off he hastened to the head Sbirri or police, and in vain attempted to purchase her release. He was referred to higher authority at Saint Petersburg. Thither then, regardless of the utter impossibility of being in time, he hurried that very evening. I remained to try to console the victim. Never shall I forget the splendor of those dark, swimming eyes, when cast up in fervent prayer for the success of her anticipated delivery. The night passed heavily enough. She could not be brought to comprehend the awfulness of her hopeless situation.—Yet she shuddered as she drew her slight shawl over her exquisitely moulded shoulders, so soon to be lacerated by the unpitying strokes of the lash! The gray morn, chill and comfortless, came at last, and with it the fatal hour of the victim's punishment.

Though almost senseless when led out, a faint blush, and one wild expression of terror, flitted over her features as the rude hand of the executioner tore the upper covering from her shoulders. She was tied to the scaffold, and—but why proceed—nay, I cannot proceed to describe the disgusting and horrid ceremonials. It is enough to say that, though no sound of agony escaped her, as the white and quivering flesh was torn from her beautiful back, yet when after nearly *fifty* strokes of the lash, human nature gave way, she sighed forth, "*Mon pere, mon pere, vous etes trop tard,*" and expired! My poor friend Saville, worn out by his fruitless exertions, fell a victim to a fever then prevalent, but not before he had brought to justice her inhuman father, who was alive, and who had thus sacrificed his daughter, because she refused to marry a mercenary villian of her father's choice. He had first bound her by a most solemn oath not to reveal his place of concealment, and then left her, taking care to fix suspicion on her, his only and beautiful child.

Little Blue Whistling Thunder is the modest name of one of the Winnebago chiefs.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership hitherto existing under the firm of Wm. J. Keahey & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—Those indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate settlement by Cash or Note, with Wm. J. Keahey.

WM. J. KEAHEY,
A. M. RANKIN.

May 10, 1837. 45tf

Wm. J. Keahey

HAS the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public, that he is better prepared than formerly, to accommodate satisfactorily, all who favor him with their patronage.

May 10, 1837.

To Tailors.

The subscriber would inform the trade, that he is agent for two of the most popular systems for Tailoring in the United States. Call and see something new.

WM. J. KEAHEY.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Equity, February Term, 1837.

Samuel H. Smith and Mary his wife, vs. Robt. G. Flanagan and others. }

IN this case, it is ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, for Colbert Flanagan and Morgan Flanagan, two of the defendants in this case, to appear at our next Court of Equity to be holden for Mecklenburg county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 3d Monday of August next, then and there to answer complainant's bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.

Test: D. R. DUNLAP, c. m. e.

May 17, 1837. Price adv. $2½. 51

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Equity, February Term, 1837.

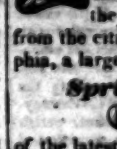
John R. Williams, vs. Robert McComb and others. }

IN this case, it is ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, for Robert McComb, defendant in this case, and who resides out of the limits of this State, to appear at our next Court of Equity, to be holden for Mecklenburg county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 3d Monday in August next, then and there answer complainant's bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

Test: D. R. DUNLAP, c. m. e.

May 17, 1837. Price adv. $2½. 51

Just in Time!



THE Subscribers inform their friends and former customers that they are now receiving from the cities of New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid stock of

Spring and Summer
GOODS,

of the latest styles and approved patterns. They are determined to sell as low as other men, and will in all cases make liberal discounts to persons paying ***Cash.*** They wish their friends to call and "*take a peep*" at their STOCK. Any person buying goods by the piece shall have bargains. They also wish it distinctly understood, that they are the General *Agents* for selling

Dr. Peters' Anti-bilious Pills,

that they receive them from head quarters and are warranted to be *genuine.* Any person can be supplied by the quantity at a small advance.

—ALSO ON HAND—

Judkin's celebrated Ointment,
Brst Rio and Laguira Coffee,
St. Croix Sugar and Salt,

with many other articles in our line. Please call and see.

WILLIAMS & BOYD.

Charlotte, April 26, 1837. 43tf

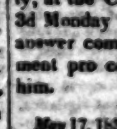
Pay your Taxes!!

THE Taxes for the year 1836 is now due and ready for collection, and persons interested are informed that they must be paid in Specie or North Carolina Bills, as this is the only kind of money that will be taken from me in payment of the State Tax.

J. M'CONNAUGHEY, *Sheriff.*

April 26, 1837. 43tf

FORWARDING AGENCY.



THE Subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the

Forwarding Way,

and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large **Ware Houses** at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding **Goods,** apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from Fire.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN,
Fayetteville.

Refer to
Mr. J. J. BLACKWOOD, *Charlotte.*
Messrs. BARRINGER & PHIFER, }
" J. P. & C. PHIFER, } *Concord.*
" PHIFER & MOSS, }
Fayetteville, April, 1837. 48tf

Furniture! Furniture!

THE subscriber having recommenced business at the above stand, hopes that his former friends and patrons will still oblige him by calling. His **Table** will be supplied with as good fare as the market will afford, and his **STABLE** equal to any in this place.

JAMES R. NEELY.

March 30, 1837. 39tf

Once More!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, that he has added to the **Omnibus Concern** more Horses and Carriages, and feels confident that he can accommodate all who may wish private conveyances from Charlotte. He also keeps

Saddle Horses.

Terms of hire reasonable.

R. P. BOYD.

April 12, 1837. 45tf

N. B. The subscriber also keeps for the accommodation of the Travelling Public,

Corn, Fodder, Hay, Meal, &c.

for Sale. Call at the Post Office.

R. P. B.

The Symmetrical and Thoroughbred Horse
SWEEPER,

WILL stand the ensuing Season, at the stable of the subscriber, one and a half miles North of Welch's Mill, nine miles west of Concord, and about twelve miles Southwest of Charlotte, on the public road leading from Camden and Cheraw to Statesville, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, and will be let to Mares at the following rates: *Five Dollars* the single leap, to be paid whenever service is rendered; *Ten Dollars* for the Season, to be paid at the expiration of the Season; and *Fifteen Dollars* to ensure a Mare to be with foal. In every instance, parting with or transferring the Mare forfeits the assurance. SWEEPER will be regular at his stands, (public days and unavoidable circumstances excepted.) All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents of any kind, but I will not be liable for any that may happen. The Season to commence the 20th of March, and end the 20th of June.

Description.—SWEEPER is a very rich mahogany bay, with black legs, mane and tail, nine years old next October, of extraordinary muscular power, sixteen hands high, and for extraction or parentage inferior to no horse in this section of country. It is deemed unnecessary to say much as to his form and muscular power—he will show for himself.

Pedigree.—SWEEPER was foaled and raised in Western Virginia. He was sired by Roger's Roanoke, he by the renowned old Sir Archie. Roanoke's dam was by Mark Anthony, grandam by Pantaloon, g. g. dam by Wildair, g. g. g. dam by Sweeper, who was by the imported horse Sweeper. Sweeper's dam was by General Jackson's celebrated race horse Truxton, and he by the old imported Diomede, grandam by Medley.

The subscriber embraces this opportunity of thanking the citizens of Cabarrus and Mecklenburg for the liberal patronage heretofore given him, and flatters himself he can accomodate them with a horse as a foalgetter, that in every respect is calculated to please and render more universal satisfaction than any horse he has ever kept. Although the subscriber labors under the peculiar disadvantage of not having the opportunity of showing his horse to his friends and former customers sooner, he fondly cherishes the belief that from the superiority of Sweeper and the accomodation of terms, he will merit a liberal share of patronage. The stallion Sweeper has but very recently arrived in these parts from Western Virginia. The subscriber confidently recommends his friends and former customers who have Mares to put, to call on him, see his horse, and judge if he is not worthy of patronage.

ELAM S. HARRIS.

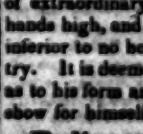
Cabarrus county, March 17, 1837.

P. S. The correctness of the Pedigree of Sweeper is certified, warranted, and vouched for as above, by

GEORGE H. PHELPS,
AND
Maj. THOMAS ALLEN,
Both of Western Virginia.

N. B. Persons residing at a distance and wishing to put mares, will be accomodated on as reasonable terms as at all practicable.

38tf E. S. H.



Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg County, on the 9th inst., a Negro boy named *GEORGE,* about 18 or 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high. Said negro says he belonged to David Wethers, of Brunswick co. Virginia, who sold him to George Rainey, who was taking him to the State of Mississippi, and that he left at Salisbury. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOB. M'CONNAUGHEY, *Jailor.*

Dec. 12, 1836. 24-tf

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

Drs. Thomas Harris & P. C[illegible]

HAVE associated themselves in the

Practice of Medicine,

and pledge themselves to devote their entire attention to the several branches of the profession. There will be no additional charge for consultation in any case. One or the other may always be found at the shop heretofore occupied by Dr. Harris.

March 3, 1837. 35tf

NEW CABINET SHOP

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Business

at his house, four doors east of the Court House, where he is prepared to make all articles in the above line, on the shortest notice. Having employed good workmen, he will warrant his work to be as well done, as low, and as durable, as any ever made in this place. All he wishes is a fair trial to ensure a share of the public favor.

The subscriber intending to work for Cash only, request all persons wishing furniture of any description to call and see him.

ARCHIBALD BELL.

Dec. 6, 1836. 23tf

N. B. All articles in the above line neatly repaired on the shortest notice.

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

INVALUABLE
OINTMENT,
For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.
Can now be obtained of the Patentee, at the Office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1836. 13tf

ANOTHER GREAT CURE.

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 59 years of age—when in my [illegible] year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal over and then break out again; but most of the time it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and becoming very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable* Ointment, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I used much exercise, and very imprudently used a bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

GRAY'S OINTMENT, for Sale at
WILLIAMS & BOYD.

March 7, 1837. 36tf

The Elegant and Thoroughbred
HORSE McDUFF,

WILL stand the ensuing Season at the following places, viz: at the Charlotte Hotel on the 1st of March next, and on the 8th March at People's Store, in Providence Settlement, and at T. R. Cureton's Store, Lancaster District, S. C., on the 10th and 11th March, and from thence to Charlotte every Saturday during the season, and will remain there at the low price of **$12** the single leap, **$20** the Season; **$30** to insure a Mare to be in foal, which shall be due as soon as the fact is ascertained or the property changed, with **50** cents to the Groom in each instance. Every care and attention will be paid to prevent accidents, but I will not be liable for any. McDUFF is a beautiful dark chestnut sorrel, fifteen hands and three inches high, in fine health, rising eleven years old. In point of appearance and purity of blood, he has but few equals. The season to commence the 1st of March, and end the 15th of June.

Pedigree.—McDUFF was got by the celebrated Race Horse Washington, he by Timoleon, and Timoleon by the justly renowned horse Sir Archy. Washington's dam was the celebrated Ariadne by the imported Citizen. McDuff's dam was Col. H. Jones's fine bred mare Perfection, she was by Sir Archy, her dam by Bull's Florizel, (the best race horse in America in his day,) her grand dam by Bell Air, her g. grand dam by Celer, g. g. g. grand dam by the imported horse Why-not.

For Performance on the Turf, see handbills.

WM. P. JOHNSON.

Steeds[illegible], Anson Co. Feb. 1837. 46tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Wm. Carson are informed that his Books and Notes are in the hands of the subscriber. All persons indebted are notified, that if they are not settled immediately, that proceedings will be taken for their collection.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Feb. 23, 1837.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.